

OSAGE VALLEY BANNER.

VOL. I.

TUSCUMBIA, MILLER COUNTY, MISSOURI, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1879

NO. 46.

Osage Valley Banner.

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Office: On first floor of Masonic and
Odd Fellows building.

TERMS OF COURT:

CIRCUIT COURT: Meets Second Monday in
February and Second Monday in September;
E. L. EDWARDS, Judge.

COUNTY COURT: Meets First Monday in
February, May, August and November;
W. H. WRIGHT, presiding justice; JOHN
S. JONES, 1st district, HIRSH KEMP, 2nd
district, associate justices.

PROBATE COURT: Meets Second Monday
in February, May, August and Novem-
ber; JAS. H. TUDOR, Judge.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

GOVERNOR - JOHN S. PHILIPS.
Lieut. Governor - H. C. BROCKMYER.
Sec'y of State - M. K. McGRATH.
Treasurer - ELIJAH GATES.
Auditor - THOMAS HOLLADAY.
Atty General - JACKSON L. SMITH.
Register of Lands - JAS. E. McHENRY.
Supt. Public Instruction - R. D. SHANNON.
JUDGES SUPREME COURT:
Ten Years - JOHN W. HENRY.
Eight Years - WARWICK HOUGH.
Six Years - THOS. A. SHERWOOD.
Four Years - WM. B. NAPTON.
Two Years - E. H. NORTON.

COUNTY:

Representative - SAM'L HARRISON.
Circuit & County Clerk - JOEL R. CLARK.
Sheriff & Collector - PINCKNEY S. MILLER.
Probate Judge & Treasurer - JAS. H. TODD.
Prosecuting Atty - R. C. SWALEM.
Surveyor - H. S. BURLINGAME.
School Commissioner - J. M. BAKER.
Coroner - S. P. HICKMAN.

CHURCHES:

M. E. Church - Mt. Pleasant, at 4 o'clock
p. m. on the 2nd and 4th Sundays. Rev.
EXTWISTLER, pastor.
M. E. Church Iberia, 2nd Sunday, morning
and evening, N. E. BOWEN, pastor.
M. E. Church, Flatwoods School house, 2nd
Sabbath, 11 a. m., and Tusculumbia, 2 p. m.,
C. L. BRIDGES, Pa-tor.
CHRISTIAN Church Tusculumbia, 4th Lord's
day, morning and evening, W. P. DORRIS,
pastor.
SPRING GARDEN, 4th Lord's day, W. F.
Findley, pastor.
SALAM Church, on 4th Lord's day, 11 o'clock
a. m. Sam'l Dabner, pastor.
BAPTIST - For the year commencing Sept.
1877. The time of meeting of each church in
this Association is ruled by Saturday.
UNION Church - Meets 4th Saturday in each
month, J. M. Hibbs, mod.
BIG RICHWOODS Church - meets 3rd
Saturday in each month, S. O. BARKS, mod.,
Thos. Marcant, Clerk.
LITTLE RICHWOODS Church - meets 3rd
Sat'y in each month, J. M. Hibbs, mod.
PLEASANT POINT Church - meets 1st
Saturday Eld. John Smith, mod.
WET GLAZE Church - meets 1st Saturday,
J. M. Hibbs, mod.
NEW SALAM Church - meets 4th Saturday,
Eld. Duncan, mod.
SABBATH School, at Mt. Pleasant, 3
o'clock p. m. every Sunday, D. H. Austin,
Supt.

MASONIC.

Tusculumbia, R. A. Chapter No. 87,
A. F. & A. M., meet at their hall the Second
Saturday after full moon each month.
D. MARSHALL, R. P.
Wm. H. Haugstein, Sec'y.
Tusculumbia Lodge No. 427, A. F. & A. M.
meet Saturday on or before full moon in
each month.
H. BRALLYFORD, W. M.
H. C. TODD, Sec'y.
AMITY CHAPTER, No. 142, O. E. S. meets in
regular communication the 31 Saturday after
each full moon, at 7 p. m., in Masonic Hall,
Tusculumbia, Mo. Visiting sisters and brethren
will be fraternally and cordially wel-
comed. Mrs. SARAH E. HAUENSTEIN, W. M.
Mrs. LIZZIE JOHNSON, A. M.
Miss MATTIE E. CUMMINGS, Sec'y.
Pleasant Mt. Lodge, A. F. & A. M., No. 184,
meet at their hall on Saturday evening on or
after each full moon.
JAMES JOHNSON, W. M.
James E. ETTES, Sec'y.
Brantley, U. D. A. F. & A. M., hold reg-
ular communications Saturday night on or
after full moon in each month.
J. L. CONNER, W. M.
O. S. PHILLIPS, Sec'y.

I. O. O. F.

Tusculumbia, Lodge, 305,
I. O. O. F. Hold their regular meetings every
Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock p. m.
D. MARSHALL, N. G.
PHIL F. HAGENSTEIN, Sec'y.
Pleasant Mt. Lodge, No. 95, I. O. O. F.,
hold regular meetings 1st & 3rd Saturday, at
7 o'clock p. m. Visiting brothers, in good
standing, are cordially invited to attend.
JOHN B. CHOCKER, N. G.
Jas. C. SIMMONS, Sec'y.
Iberia Lodge, No. 340, I. O. O. F. meet in
regular communication every Saturday evening
at 7 o'clock p. m.
DAVID LATHAM N. G.
LEWELLYN T. JAMES, Sec'y.

GEO. PORTH,

(Successor to R. Gross.)

DEALER IN
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry
-AND-
SILVERWARE.

215 High St., JEFFERSON CITY, MO.

All kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry
Re-paired and Warranted.

Life's Significance.

Deeper than all sense of seeing
Lies the secret source of being,
And the soul with truth agreeing
Learns to live in thoughts and deeds;
For the life is more the raiment,
And the earth is pledged for payment
Unto man, for all his deeds.
Nature is our common mother,
Every living man our brother,
Therefore let us serve each other,
Not to meet the law's rebuke,
But because through cheerful giving
We shall learn the art of living
And to live and serve is the best.
Life is more than what man fancies,
Not a game of idle chance;
But it steadily advances
Up the rugged heights of time,
Till the complex web of trouble,
Every sad hope's broken bubble,
Bath a meaning most sublime.
More of practice, less profession,
More of firmness, less concession;
More of freedom, less oppression,
In the church and in the state;
More of life and less of fashion;
More of love, and less of passion;
That will make us good and great.
When true hearts, divinely sifted,
From the chaff of error sifted,
On their crosses are uplifted,
Shall the world most clearly see
That earth's greatest time of trial
Calls for holy self-sacrifice,
Calls on me to do and be.
But forever and forever
Let it be the soul's endeavor
Love from hatred to discover,
And whatever we do,
Won by truth's eternal beauty,
To our highest sense of duty
Evermore be firm and true.

SCANDAL.

A woman to the holy isher went,
Confession of her sin was her intent;
And so her misdeeds, great and small
She faithfully to him rehearsed them all;
And, chiefest in her catalogue of sin,
She owned that she a tale-bearer had been,
And borne a bit of scandal up and down
To all the high-tongued gossips in the town.
The holy father for her other sin
Granted the absolution asked of him;
But while for all the rest he pardon gave,
He told her this offence was very grave,
And that to do it penance she must go
Out by the wayside where the thistles grow,
And gathering the largest, ripest one,
She must come back another day.
To tell him his command she did obey,
The woman, thinking this a penance light,
Hastened to do his will that very night,
Feeling right glad she had escaped so well.
Next day but one she went the priest to tell:
The priest sat still and heard her story
through,
Then said, "There's something still for you
to do,
Those little thistle seeds which you have
sown,
I bid you go gather, every one."
The woman said, "But, father, 'twould be
vain
To try to gather up those seeds again;
The winds have scattered them both far
and wide
Over the meadowed vale and mountain side."
The father answered, "Now, I hope from
this
The lesson I have taught you will not miss;
You cannot gather back the scattered seeds,
Which far and wide will grow to noxious
weeds,
Nor can the mischief one by scandal sown
By any penance be again undone."

APOTHEGMS.

Vice has more martyrs than virtue.—Col-
ton.
Hardening in crime degrades the heart like
as rust degrades iron.—Pittenger.
The vice we reif at in others laugh at us
within ourselves.—St. Thomas Browne.
The fullest and best ears of corn hang low
est towards the ground.—Bishop Reynolds.
A sin without its punishment is as impos-
sible, as a candle without an effect.—Greg.
Success is full of promise till men get bit
and then it is a last year's nest from which
the bird has flown.—W. B. Chet.
Life, as we call it, is nothing but the edge
of the boundless ocean of existence where it
comes upon soundings.—O. W. Holmes.
Modesty is the appendage of sobriety, and
is to chastity, to temperance, and to humility,
as the strings are to a garment.—Jeremy
Taylor.
Fashion is gently running away from vul-
garity, and afraid of being overtaken by it.
It is a sign the two things are not far asunder.
—Rizziti.
Good is positive. Evil is merely privative,
not absolute. It is like cold, which is the
privation of heat. All Evil is so much death
or nonentity.—Emerson.
In the course of our reading we should lay
up in our minds a store of goodly thoughts
in well-wrought words, which should be a
living treasure of knowledge always with us,
and from which at various times, and amidst
all the shifting of circumstances, we might
be sure of drawing some comfort, guidance
and sympathy.—Ar. Lur. Helps.

The philosopher should be a man willing
to listen to every suggestion, but determined
to judge for himself. He should not be
biased by appearances, have no favorite
hypothesis, be of no school, and in doctrine
have no master. He should not be a respecter
of persons, but of things. Truth should be
his primary object. If to those qualities he
adds industry, he may indeed hope to walk
within the veil of the temple of nature.—
Faraday.

A man that is of judgment and understand-
ing, shall sometimes bear men differ, and
know well within himself that those which
so differ mean one thing, and yet they them-
selves would never agree. And if it come
to pass in that distance of judgment which is
between man and man, shall we not think
that God above, that knows the heart, doth
discern that trait man, in some of their con-
tradictions intend the same thing, and ac-
cepteth of both?—Bacon.

"And, further, the young men in my com-
pany, and those who have most leisure
especially, young men of fortune, are delig-
ent to hear those questionings of mine, and
often imitate me themselves, and try to ques-
tion others. And I think the result is that
they find a great abundance of persons who

think that they know something, but who
really know little or nothing. And there-
fore those that are questioned by them are
irritated against me rather than against them;
and say that there is a certain wicked
Socrates who corrupts the young men. And
if any one asks them what he does and what
he teaches which corrupts them, they can
make no reply, as they have nothing to
allege. But that they may have some ground
for what they say, they take up all these ac-
cusations that have been cast against all who
have meddled with philosophy,—that they
search into things under the earth and above
the earth, and do not believe in the gods,
and make the worse appear the better reason,
Of course they will not assign the true cause,
that they are convicted of pretending to
know what they do not really know."—
Plato.

GEN'L. GRANT.

2. President of the Union Army in 1861-1865.

Makes a Manly, Kindly Speech "Let Us
Have Peace."

The "Army of the Tennessee" held its an-
nual convocation at Chicago on the 12th inst.
It was a grand affair, as reported by Kansas
City Times. All the Generals now living
of the late war participating. We give some
of the proceedings in which Gen'l Grant was
a participant.

GENERAL GRANT LEFT THE PROCESSION
at the Palmer House and reviewed it from a
temporary balcony. It was of great length,
requiring over two hours to pass a given
point. There was a dense and appreciative
crowd along the whole line of march, which
cheered the notable members and organiza-
tions of the procession, but they gave their
loudest applause to General Grant, Sher-
man and Sheridan. After the review Gen'l
Grant was formally welcomed by Mayor Har-
rison, who spoke in the rotunda of the Pal-
mer House.

THE MAYOR WELCOMED HIM
as one of the most renowned of American
citizens, whose journey round the world had
been watched with feelings of gratification;
that his passport was simply that of an Ameri-
can citizen. He alluded to the services of
General Grant during the late war, to his
generosity toward General Lee, and to his
eloquence to the Presidency. He said: "Sir,
you have served your country nobly, and the
country has honored you grandly. Like the
immortal Washington, you rose from the
lower walks of life, and passed through all
the military grades until you

COMMANDED ITS VICTORIOUS ARMIES.
Like him, you filed the office of President
two long terms, and when the two terms
were over was offered a crown but preferred
immortality and fame to temporary power.
He returned to private life, lives in the
hearts of his people, and all time will call
him his country's father. You live, sir, where
your two terms were only obeyed that part
of your country's unwritten traditions, hal-
lowed by the immortal example of Washing-
ton, and you too, retired, and you too, sir,
live and will live forever in your country-
men's hearts. Sir.

IN THE NAME OF CHICAGO
and its people I prophesy that when time
shall have grown old, when the page of
history shall have become dim, by the side of
the great exemplar who has gone before,
your name and statue will be placed by the
side of Washington and Jefferson and Jack-
son and the immortal Lincoln will live the
name of Grant." The speech was applauded
heartily.

GEN. GRANT, IN REPLY, SAID
"MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN OF THE
COMMITTEE OF RECEPTION OF CHICAGO;
GENTLEMEN OF CHICAGO AND OF ILLINOIS:
I feel very much honored by the welcome
which I am receiving at your hands to-day.
I feel highly honored by the pledge of wel-
come which has been uttered by your worthy
Mayor, which is something so personal to
myself it would be hardly in good taste for
me to respond to the language of it. It is
therefore, therefore, nothing for me to do but
to convey my thanks to the committee of
citizens of this city for the hearty reception
which they have given me. In regard to my
reception abroad I will say, in every case I
felt that it was a tribute to our own country.
I will add further that our country stands
differently abroad in the estimation of the
European and Eastern nations from what it
did a quarter of a century ago. An Ameri-
can citizen is regarded in a different light
from the American citizen of a quarter of
a century ago. At that time it was believed
we had no nation. It was merely a

CONFEDERATE OF STATES,
tied together with a rope of sand, and would
give way upon the slightest friction. They
have found it was a solid mass. They
know we have now a nation; that we are a
nation of strong, intelligent and brave people,
capable of judging and knowing our rights,
and determined on all occasions to maintain
them against either domestic or foreign foes;
and that is the reception you as a nation have
received through me whilst I was abroad.

From Abroad

Gen. Salomon has been elected and pro-
claimed president in Hayti. In St. Domingo
the revolution is spreading and the gov-
ernment is apparently in danger.—The Chilean
forces are advancing towards Iquique,
and a battle will probably take place soon.
The municipal elections in England Nov. 1st
show a large gain in Liberal sentiment, and
Beaconsfield will be likely to have hard work
to lead the Parliament hereafter.—Official
returns show that 3,066 French communists
have been arrested, 1,300 being prisoners
and 1,700 condemned by default, and about
1,000 remain excluded.—Gales and floods con-
tinue in Spain. The principal railroads in
Aragon, Catalonia and Navarre were flooded
and interrupted and the floods were disastrous
over the whole of Andalusia, and in the
rural districts of Malaga. The river Almonora
flooded its valley, and destroyed 30
houses and 60 lives. An immense amount of
property has been destroyed.—Bismarck is
sick, and fears are entertained that he will be
unable to take part in active government for
some time to come.—England has officially
notified the Porte that the proposed Turkish
reforms must be carried out. English pa-
pers say that Russia is encouraging the Sul-
tan in his neglect to carry out the full pro-
visions of the Berlin compact. The situation
is apparently a grave one, and the occurrence
of another war between England and Russia
is quite possible.—A project for a railway
through Central Africa is now said to be well
under way, the route to lie from the river
Zambesi through Livingstonia to the
northern coast of Zanzibar.

PROCLAMATION.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, MO.,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

In acknowledgement of the many mer-
ciful bestowal upon the people of this State during
the past year, and in pursuance of the pro-
clamation of the President of the United
States, I, John S. Phelps, Governor of the
State of Missouri, on behalf and in the name
thereof, do hereby designate Thursday, the
27th day of November as a day of thanksgiving
and prayer. And I do request the people of
this State to abstain from their usual secular
pursuits on that day, to assemble in their
usual places of public worship and to return
thanks to Almighty God for the abundant
harvest. He has bestowed upon our people
for the increase of business and general pros-
perity now enjoyed, for our exemption from
pestilence, and for the other innumerable
blessings we have received, and to pray they
may be continued.

Done at the City of Jef-
ferson, this 15th day of
November, in the year of
our Lord 1879, of the In-
dependence of the United
States the 104th, and of
the State of Missouri the
60th.

JOHN S. PHELPS.

By the Governor—
MICHAEL K. McGRATH, Secretary of State.

THE NOVEMBER METEORS.

Although the earth is almost constantly
moving through meteoric systems, so that
shooting stars, as they are aptly called, may
be seen any clear dark night, yet the 12th
of August and 13th of November mark the
times when the most brilliant flights of
meteors are watched for. Astronomers tell
us that the earth encounters more than
one hundred meteor systems a year, so that a
few are nearly always visible when the
night is favorable; but it is the November
streams that furnish these impressively cele-
strial spectacles of multitudinous noiseless
movements in which all the stars in the
heavens appear to start from their ancient
places and fall towards the earth. The most
brilliant and fall of meteors of which we
have any record was that witnessed Novem-
ber, 1833; and if the fall which some predict
for to-night shall be at all comparable to
that, it will be worth seeing, even at the
loss of the after midnight slumber. Me-
teors are now generally admitted to be
solid bodies which revolve in orbits of im-
mense extent. There is no scarcity of them,
every twenty-four hours four hundred mil-
lions of them fall to the earth, and a still
greater number fall to the sun. They vary in-
size from a pea to a large mass, and in den-
sity from mere gas to the heavy substance
called meteoric iron or stone. The greater
number of them are never seen. It is esti-
mated that the earth is constantly growing
in bulk and weight at the rate of 80,000 tons
a year from the meteoric increment. Very
few meteors reach the solid earth in their
original form. They are first seen at a
height of seventy miles above the earth and
vanish at a point twenty miles above. It
takes but an instant for them to traverse this
fifty miles through our atmosphere, but in
that brief moment they are completely trans-
formed. The friction caused by their pas-
sage through the atmosphere develops an intense heat,
which converts the solid meteorite into flaming
vapor, and the consumed body reaches the
ground in the shape of imperceptible dust.
It is only the unconsumed fragments that
now and then come to the ground in form of
the meteoric stones that are sometimes found.
The stones, when analyzed, are found to
include an unusually large quantity of hydro-
gen, so that they actually bring to us por-
tions of the surplus substance of which the
fixed stars are composed: In the theory
that when meteors explode and are consumed
in the air they descend to the ground in
the form of invisible showers of dust, it
has been found that dust carefully collected
on the top of unfrequented high mountains,
when analyzed, reveals the same elements—
Nickel, cobalt, iron and phosphorus—that
compose meteoric iron. The one hundred
and ninety-two small bodies called asteroids
which revolve in an orbit between Mars
and Jupiter are examples of meteors of extraor-
dinary size, and it is believed that the comets
are still more distinguished members of the
same celestial family. If the combustion of
a single large meteor, like that which passed
over the states of Kansas, Missouri, Illinois,
Indiana and part of Ohio on the evening of
December 21, 1870, and was seen by so many
persons the same hour—if the burning of
one such meteor is attended by so intense a
heat as to leave the unconsumed remnant,
after it reaches the earth, hissing hot, it will
be suggested that the consumption of the
four hundred millions per day which the
earth's atmosphere encounters must develop
an amount of heat that would perceptibly
affect the temperature of our planet. Prof.
Pierce has directed his investigations to this
point, and the result is the announcement
that "the heat which the earth receives from
the sun by radiation, and that the sun re-
ceives five-sixths of its heat from the meteors
that fall upon it."—St. Louis Republican.

WINTER CAMPAIGN IN MISSOURI.

Missouri is ripe for a grand forward move-
ment. It is a financial, political and social
necessity that Missouri shall be placed in the
front rank of educational States. How can
this be done?

1. Utilize the Press. Almost without ex-
ception, our editorial brethren are careless
friends of popular education. In every issue
of every paper in the State there should be
one or more strong educational opinions.
Teachers and friends of education may in
this way mould public sentiment and edu-
cate the people. You are the man; don't
wait for others.

2. Organize Township Institutes. These
do not only call into action all the teachers,
but also reach each community. The peo-
ple and the teachers are brought together.
All men that educate in a co-operative work.

3. Organize a Course of Education Lec-
tures. During the winter four to six stirring
educational lectures should be given in every
school district in the State. Free for the
service ministers, lawyers, doctors, school

farmers, laqueirs, who has power to interest
and elevate.

4. Work up a Public Sentiment that will
Demand a Good School Law. It is a burning
shame that our great State should be repre-
sented and kept back by the thing of "stagnant and
paltry" that we call our school law.

In every county we have brave and self-
sacrificing men and women eminently qual-
ified to lead in this revolutionary work. There
is every incentive to action. The highest
good of millions is at stake. Let there be
no delay or half-hearted work. You, reader,
are called or sent to do your part of this
great work.—Journal of Education.

Articles of incorporation have been filed with
the Secretary of State of the "Missouri
Homestead Company," with a capital stock
of \$100,000, with Samuel B. Gordon, Nathan
Cole, Edwin L. Gray, Mayville V. Allen,
George Rein, John S. Phelps, G. G. Vest,
George W. Allen, Thomas Allen, &c.

Lewis, Jr., O. Garrison, Isaac M. Mason, and
J. L. Stephens. The object of the company
is to induce people of other States and
countries to emigrate and settle in the State
of Missouri, make known the advantages of
Missouri, to procure cheap transportation
for emigrants, etc.

Marion Winters.

"Oh, what a tangled web we weave
When first we practice to deceive!"
"Clinton, old fellow, will you please in-
form me, should you be lucky dog enough to
know, what is the name of that blue-eyed,
brown-haired nymph, who is just ready to
begin the waltz with that brainless fop,
Jones? For I am all ready and willing to
play the devoted."

"Now, Harry, you had better let your
thoughts rest in peace as far as the is concerned.
If you insist, why, of course, I shall
have to introduce you; but let me warn you
never to let her know that you love her,
should Cupid ever claim you as one of his
subjects. She is just as heartless as she is
beautiful."

"Ha, ha, my friend!" replied Clinton, "I
guess the moth has flitted too near the candle,
and has had his wings slightly scorched. Am
I not a good guesser?"

"Well, Harry," said he, assuming a more
serious tone, "shall I tell you how the best
teacher, Madam Experience, taught me my
first and last lesson in this line?"

"Oh, yes; by all means proceed at once! A
love story! I am naturally of a romantic
turn of mind."

"All right, we will move our chairs just
within this bay window; now you see we are
entirely to ourselves. Who would imagine
for one moment that these curtains concealed
the ex-and-would-be lover of the belle of this
fair assemblage?"

"Now, Clinton, I am at your service; I
will promise not to hear one bar of music
until you have finished."

He then began:
"I had been saving all the cigar money,
every cent I could possibly spare, of my net
over abundant salary, during the winter,
that I might visit my mother's only sister,
who was then living near the bank of the
romantic Hudson."

"One bright day, about the middle of
June, I found myself at the small store,
where the stage had just deposited me, and
my trunk, patiently waiting for the vehicle
which was to convey me to the home I had
never revisited since a boy."

"I had not long to wait, however, for in a
very short space of time, the rattling of a
country wagon was heard at the door, and in
a few moments more my racy checked coun-
ter, Nellie, had seized my hand and given me
a hearty welcome. We then got started im-
mediately for the cottage—Glenwood, as it
was called."

"It is not being more than half a mile to the
village, we were there in less time than it
takes to tell you. My good, loving aunt,
by the warm reception, made me feel at once at
home. Some one called to Nellie, who had
gone to the next room to remove her hat,
saying:

"I knew he would not leave his city home
and friends to visit us unsophisticated coun-
try girls."

"Dash, Marion! He did come; he will
certainly hear you."

"Well, I did hear, and so I asked aunt
who that saucy girl was. She told me that
she was Marion Winters, a friend of Nellie's,
who had come to spend the summer months
with her. At the tea-table we met, this en-
chantress and I; you have seen her. I need
give no description of her graceful form, or
laughing blue eyes; suffice to say, we met, I
loved—was mad enough to believe the feeling
reciprocated. What happy days followed,
spent in fishing, sailing, playing croquet,
rambling through the shady woods, carving
each other's names in the soft white holly
trees."

"Why dwell longer on the sweet memory?
Autumn days grew on apace, I returned to
my city home, with the promise to go back
and claim her for my bride in one short year;
of course we were to correspond regularly.
Two months had passed, I had written about
six letters; not one line did I receive."

"My aunt and family had removed to Bos-
ton during the time. I waited a month and
then wrote again, with the same result. My
friend, imagine for one moment the mental
torment which I was undergoing. At length
my pride came to the rescue; I determined
to forget I had ever known, much less loved,
Marion Winters. I have never seen or heard
of her until this evening, when, you will
perceive, the meeting was purely accidental."

A rustling sound was heard; she stood
before them in all her beauty.

Harry thought, and put into execution, the
old adage about "retreating."

The trembling maiden, dropped into the
vacant chair, and then told how both had
been deceived; how she had looked, oh, so
long, for a message from him; had finally
overcome her modesty and had written to
him, when he of course had never received;
then how, after a year, the postmaster had
declared his love, and had been rejected; his
victimhood, and finding his case hopeless, had
committed his crime and sent her away, as well
as Clinton's letters back to her, with the note
begging her forgiveness and wishing her hap-
piness when he was "gone."

She had been invited to the party, and
knowing her lover lived in the immediate
neighborhood, she determined to go.

Our readers already know with what suc-
cess the entertainment terminated. Harry
was soon introduced to Mrs. Thomas Clinton
instead of Miss Winters.